

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4373/01



S16-4373-01

HISTORY**UNIT 3: OUTLINE STUDY****The Development of Germany, 1919-1991**

A.M. TUESDAY, 21 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	55	

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010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are the questions in Section B.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.

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Look at these two sources about how the Nazis increased their support and answer the question that follows.

Source A

Nazi Party	12
National Party	73
Centre Party	62
Democrat Party	25
Social Democrat Party	153
Communist Party	54

[Number of seats gained in the Reichstag election, May 1928]

Source B

On election day July 31st, 1932, the Nazis received 13,745,680 votes – over 37% of the total – and gained 230 seats in the German Reichstag. It was a stunning victory for Hitler. The Nazi Party became the largest political party in Germany.

[From a school textbook]

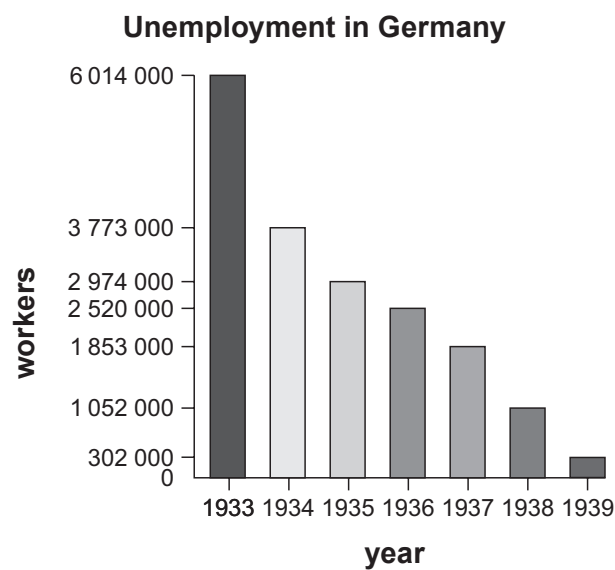
Look at these two sources about unemployment in Germany in the 1930s and answer the question that follows.

Source A

By the end of 1933 unemployment had topped 6 million, 23% of the population. Even those in work suffered as many were only working part-time. With the drop in demand for labour, wages also fell and those with full-time work had to survive on lower incomes. For many the situation appeared hopeless.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[A bar chart showing unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939]

Look at these two sources about Germany's position in foreign affairs in the 1920s and answer the question that follows.

Source A

According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had started the war. One of her punishments was that she was not considered to be a member of the international community. Therefore, she was not invited to join the League of Nations in 1919.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[A photograph showing Germany joining the League of Nations in 1926]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question only from this section.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

Either,

4. How far did Germany change politically and economically between 1919 and 1991? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The years of the Weimar Republic
The rise of the Nazis
Developments in post-war Germany
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

5. How far did German society develop between 1919 and 1991? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*Life during the Weimar Republic
Life under the Nazis
Life in post-war Germany
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

6. How far did Germany's position in foreign affairs develop between 1919 and 1991? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*Germany's position in the world during the Weimar period
Hitler's foreign policy and the Second World War
Germany during the Cold War
and any other relevant factors.*

You may only answer one question from Section B.

